

Global Poverty

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Income Poverty Relative to the Bank's '\$1/day' and '\$2/day' Lines

'\$1/day' (\$1.08/day PPP 1993)

*Amounts
Per Year*

'\$2/day' (\$2.15/day PPP 1993)

Poverty Line	Poverty Gap	Income
\$392.88 PPP 1993 or today ca. \$500 PPP 2003	30 percent or today ca. \$150 PPP 2003	70 percent or today ca. \$350 PPP 2003
\$60 to \$240, depending on purchasing power of poor country's currency	\$18 to \$72, depending on purchasing power of poor country's currency, ca. \$36 On average	\$42 to \$168, depending on purchasing power of poor country's currency, ca. \$84 On average
ca. 1200 million extremely poor people; (20% of humankind)	ca. \$43 billion (versus \$25700 billion social product of the rich countries containing 16% of humankind)	ca. \$101 billion (less than 1/3 of one percent of the global social product)

**In US\$ PPP per
Person**

**At market exchange
rates per Person**

Aggregates

Poverty Line	Poverty Gap	Income
\$785.76 PPP 1993 or today ca. \$1000 PPP 2003	43 percent or today ca. \$430 PPP 2003	57 percent or today ca. \$570 PPP 2003
\$120 to \$480, depending on purchasing power of poor country's currency	\$52 to \$206, depending on purchasing power of poor country's currency, ca. \$103 On average	\$68 to \$274, depending on purchasing power of poor country's currency, ca. \$137 On average
ca. 2800 million extremely poor people; (46% of humankind)	ca. \$288 billion (versus \$25700 billion social product of the rich countries containing 16% of humankind)	ca. \$384 billion (less than one and one quarter percent of the global social product)

The Human Cost of Poverty

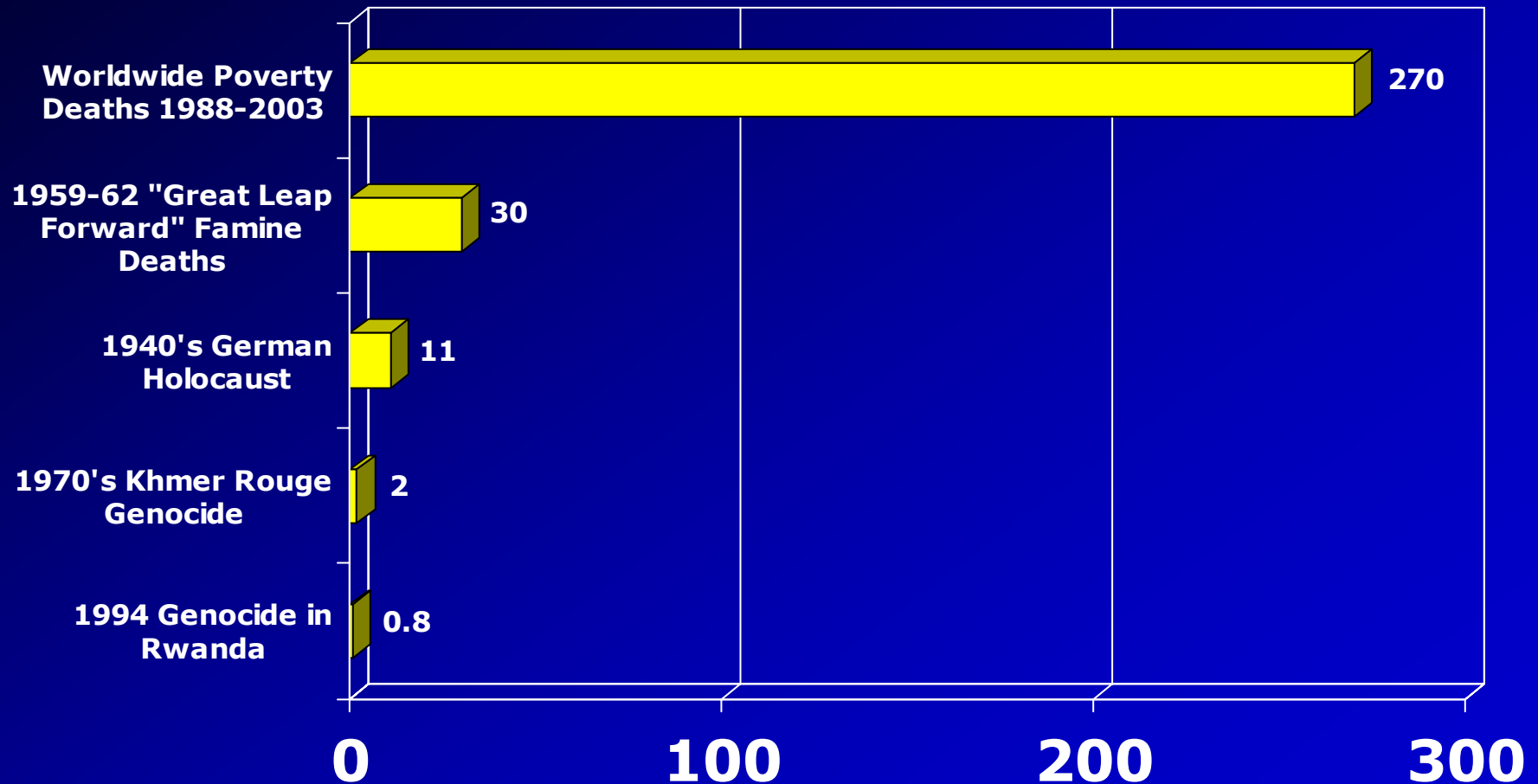
Among 6133 million human beings (2001), about
799 million are undernourished (UNDP 2003, p. 87),
880 million have no access to basic medical care (UNDP 1999, p.22),
1000 million lack access to safe drinking water (UNDP 2003, p. 9),
1000 million lack adequate shelter (UNDP 1998, p. 49),
2000 million have no electricity (UNDP 1998, p.49),
2400 million lack basic sanitation (UNDP 2003, p. 9),
876 million adults are illiterate (UNDP 2003, p. 6),
250 million children (aged 5 to 14) do wage work outside their family, 8.4 million of them in the “unconditionally worst” forms of child labor, “defined as slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour, forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, prostitution and pornography, and illicit activities” (International Labour Organisation: *A Future Without Child Labour*).

The Human Cost of Poverty

“Worldwide 34,000 children under age five die daily from hunger and preventable diseases” (United States Department of Agriculture: *U.S. Action Plan on Food Security*, 1999, www.fas.usda.gov/icd/summit/pressdoc.html, p. iii).

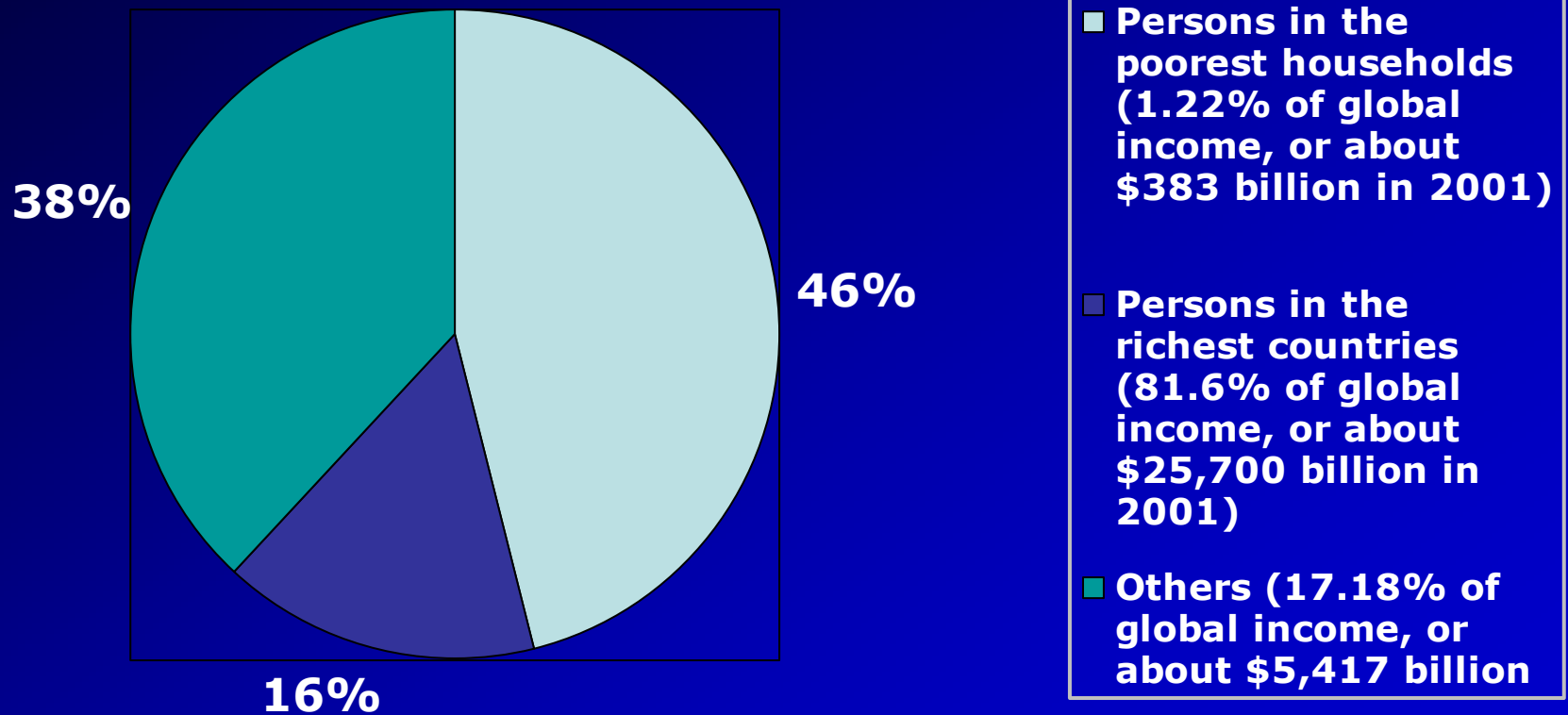
One third of all human deaths — some 18 million per year or 50000 daily — are due to poverty-related causes (such as starvation, diarrhea, pneumonia, tuberculosis, measles, malaria, perinatal and maternal conditions) which could be prevented or cured cheaply through food, safe drinking water, vaccinations, rehydration packs, or medicines (*cf.* World Health Organisation: *The World Health Report 2001* (Geneva: WHO Publications 2001, www.who.int/whr/2001), Annex Table 2). Females are substantially overrepresented among those suffering these deprivations (UNDP: *Human Development Report 2003*, New York: Oxford University Press 2003, pp. 310-330).

Deaths (Millions)



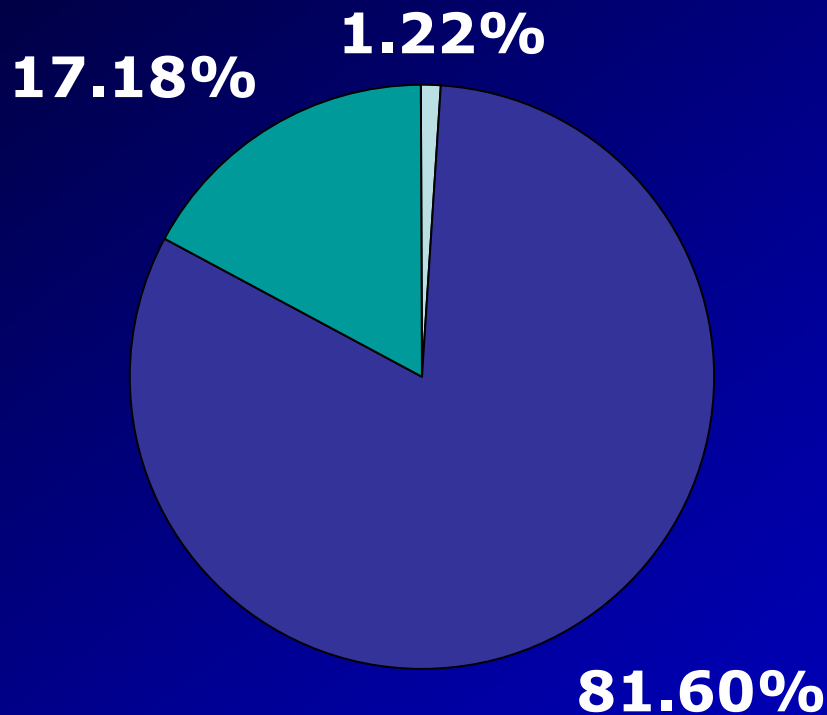
Shares of World Population:

Poorest Households versus Richest Countries



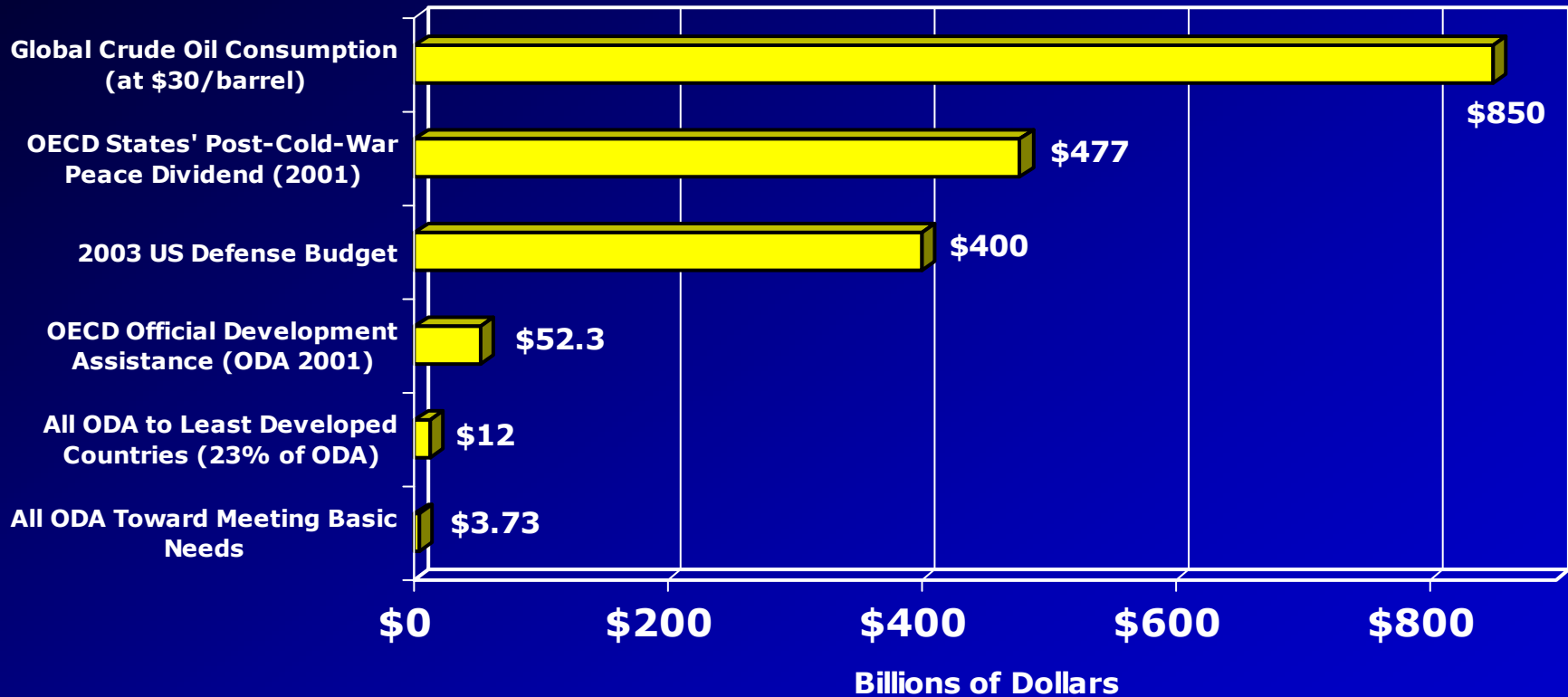
Shares of Global Income:

Poorest Households versus Richest Countries

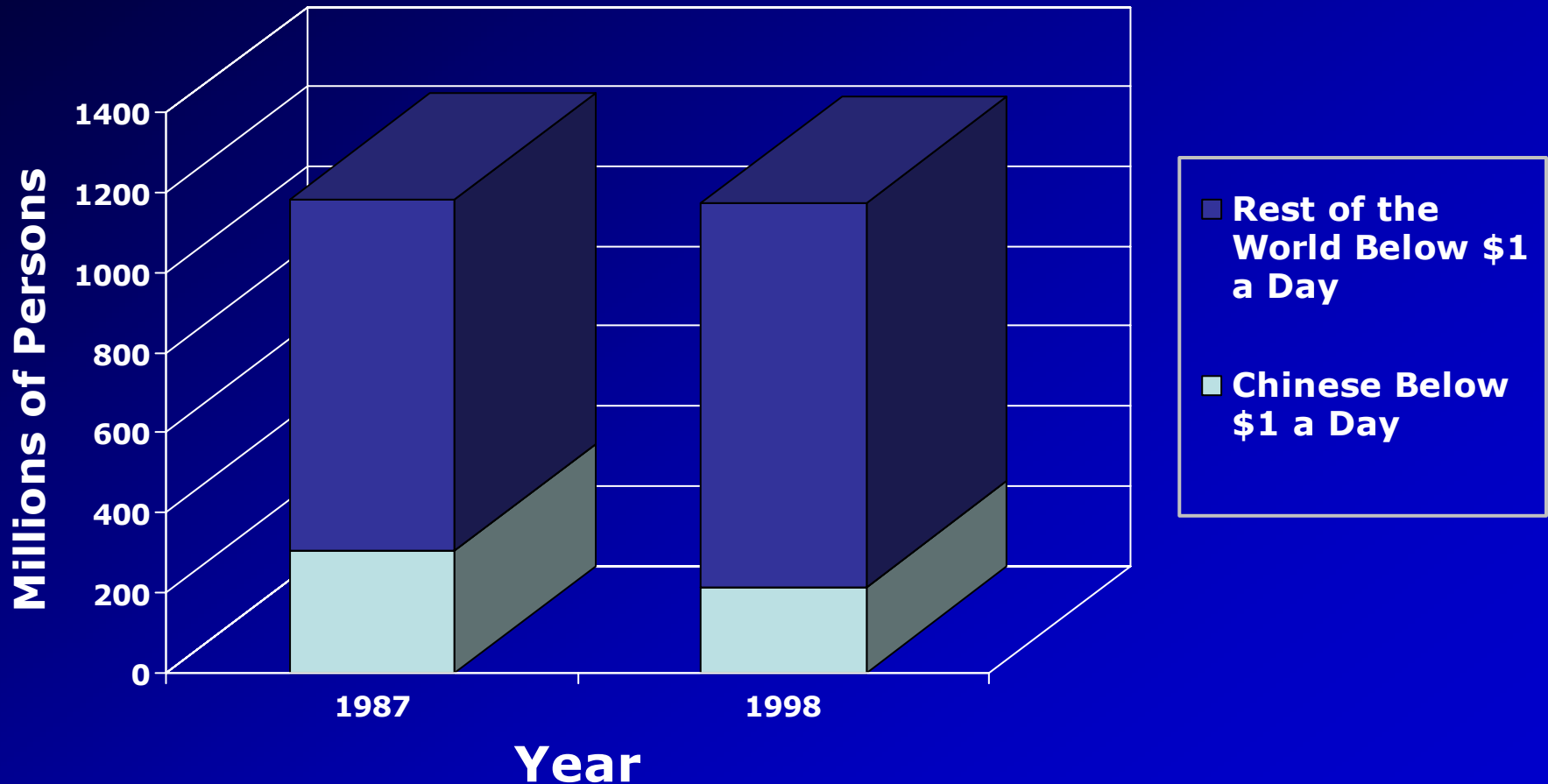


- The poorest households (46% of humankind)
- The richest countries (16% of humankind)
- Others (38% of humankind)

Related Annual Amounts



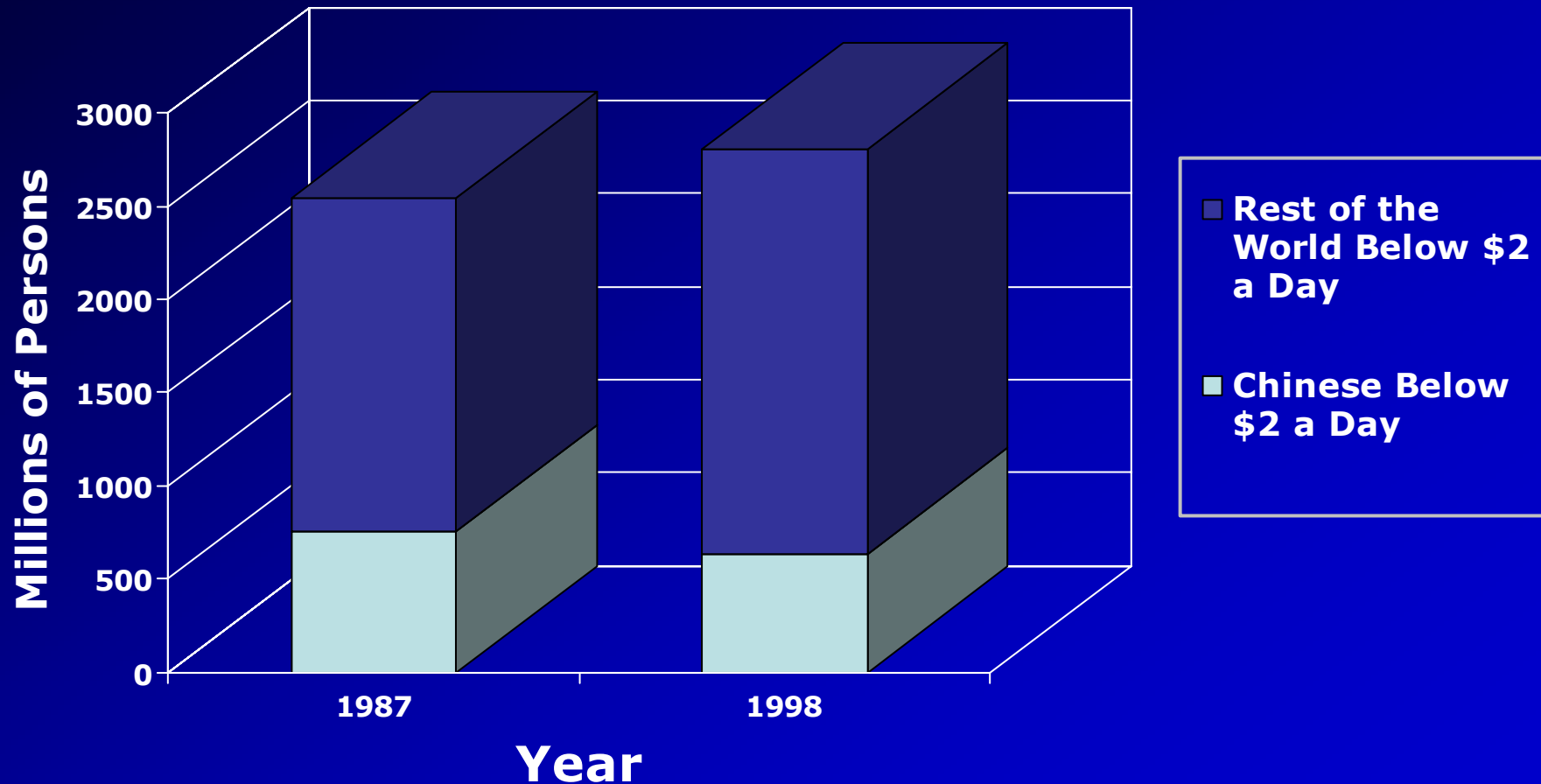
Reported Changes in Population Below \$1 a Day: China vs. the Rest of the World



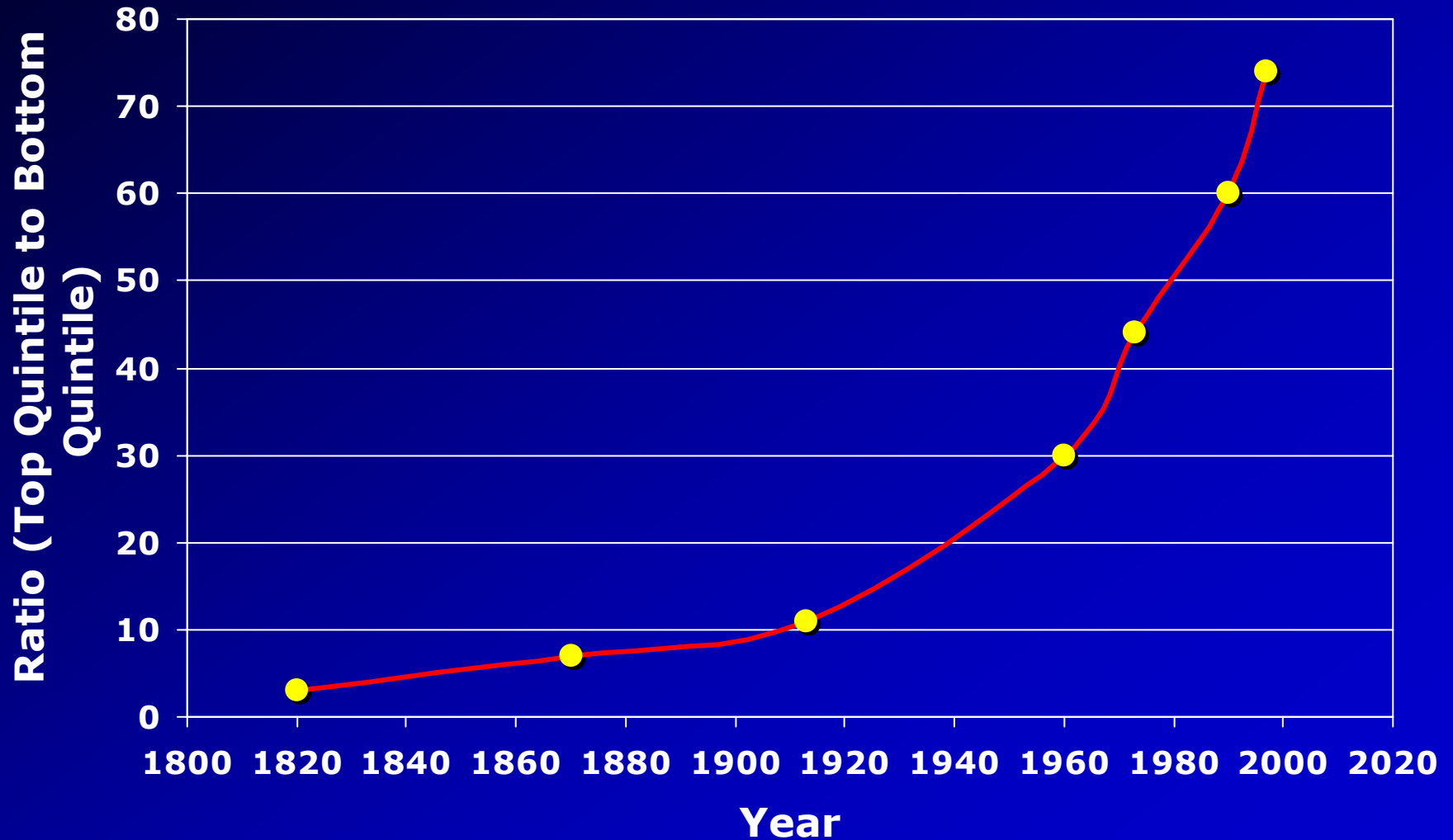
Reported Changes in Population

Below \$2 a Day:

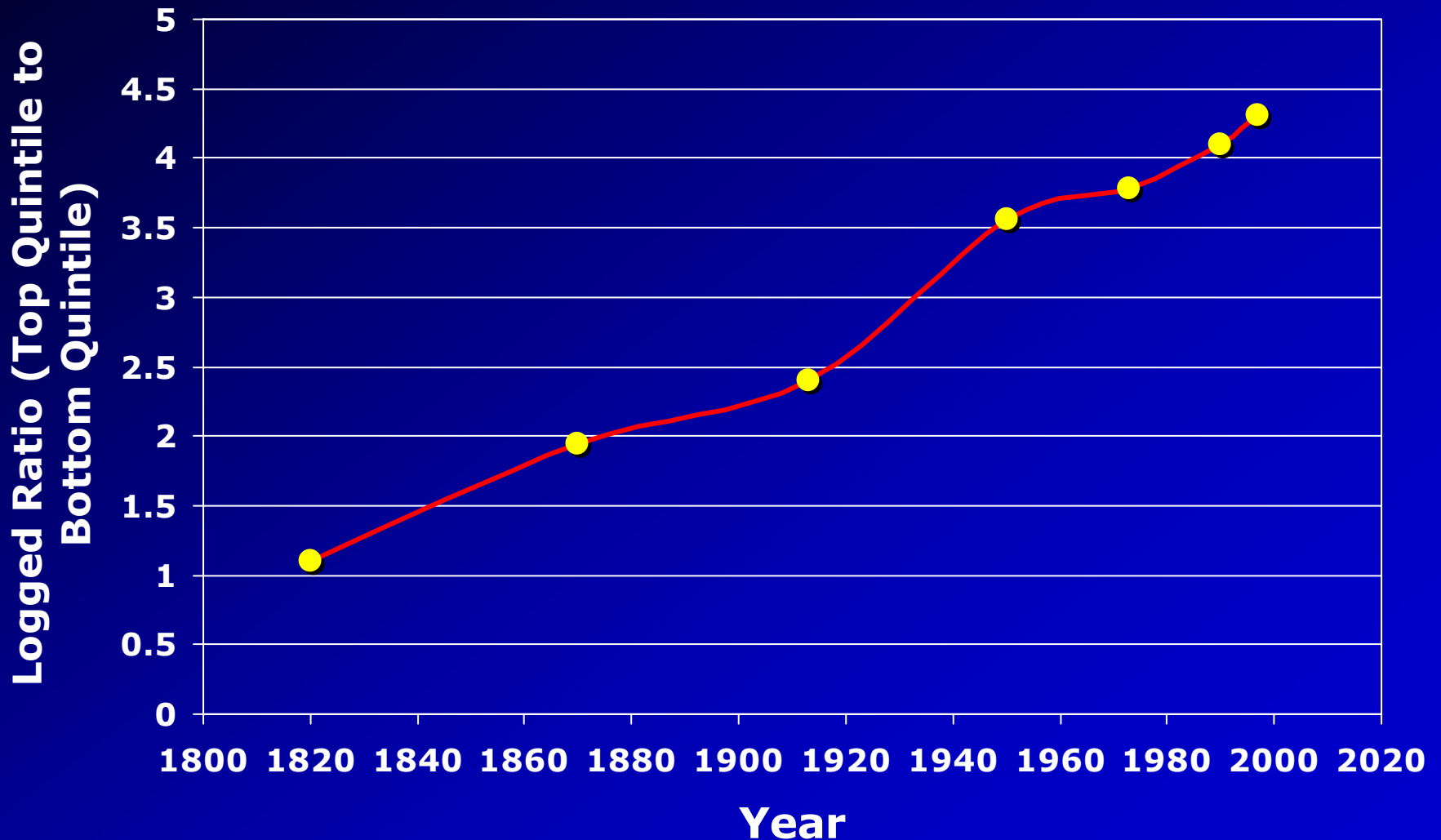
China vs. the Rest of the World



Income Disparity: 1820 - 1997



Income Disparity: 1820 - 1997



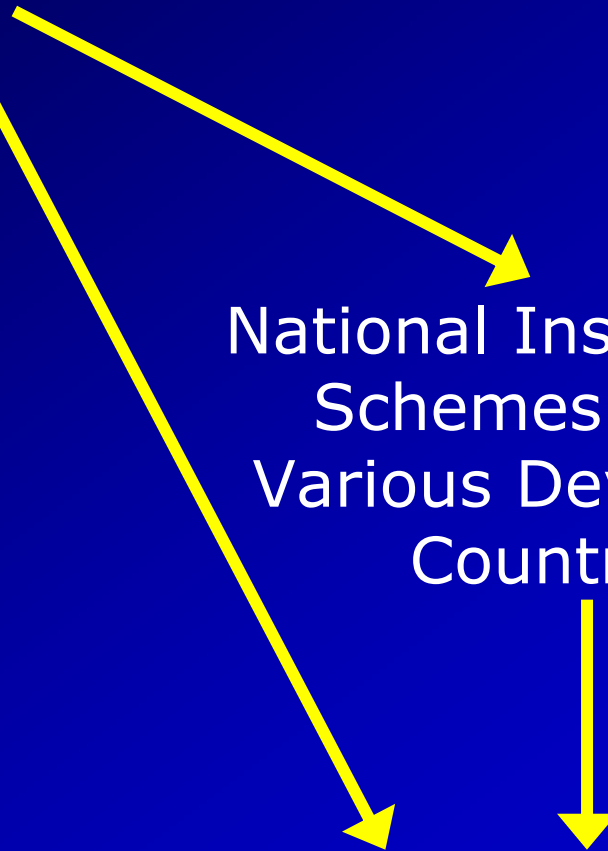
Global Institutional Order

Governments of the
More Powerful
(G-7) Countries

National Institutional
Schemes of the
Various Developing
Countries

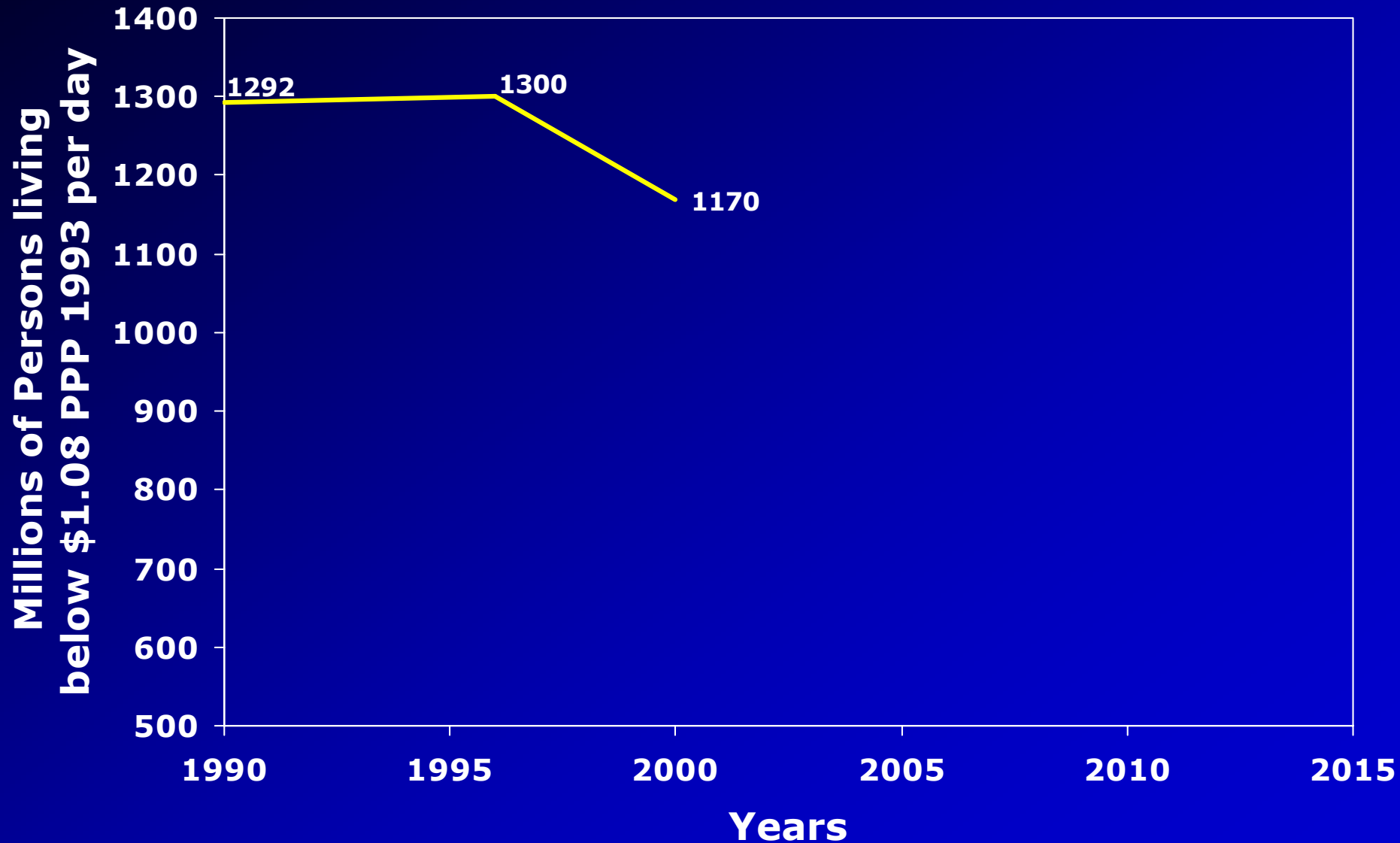
Citizens of the
More Powerful
(G-7) Countries

Poor and Vulnerable
Citizens in the
Developing Countries



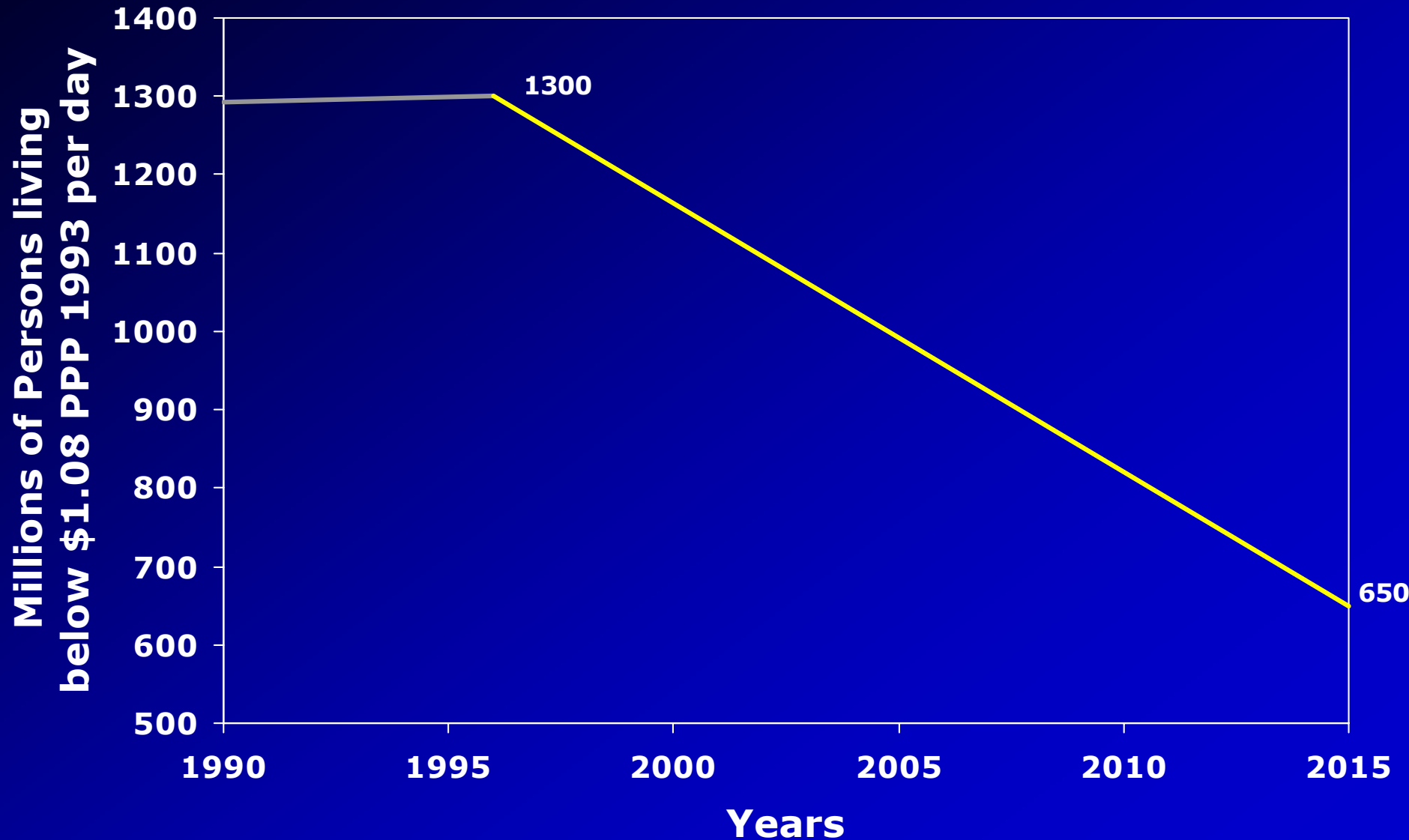
Halving Extreme Poverty by 2015

Actual Estimates (World Bank)



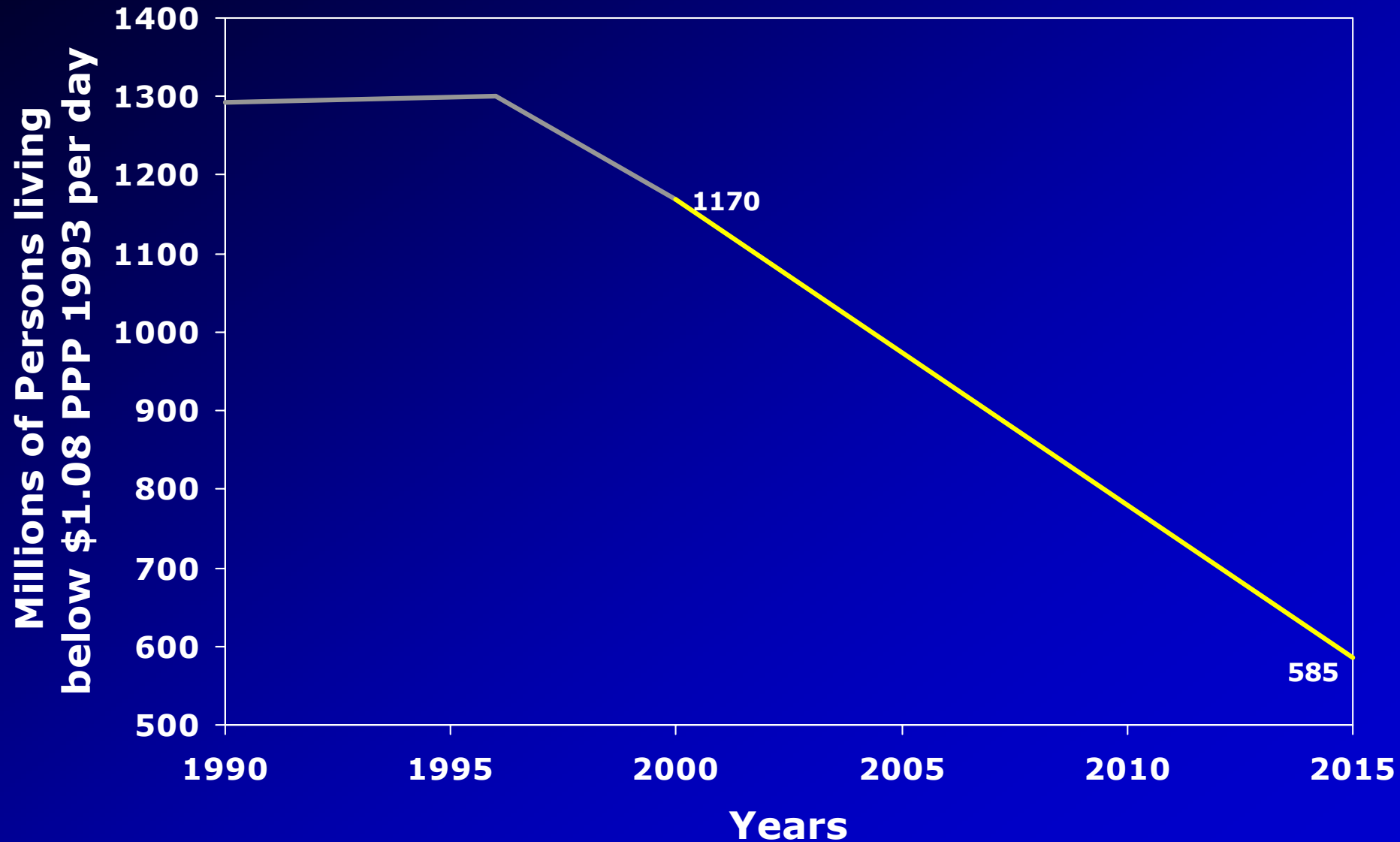
Halving Extreme Poverty by 2015

Halve the number of poor 1996-2015 (WFS Promise, Rome1996)



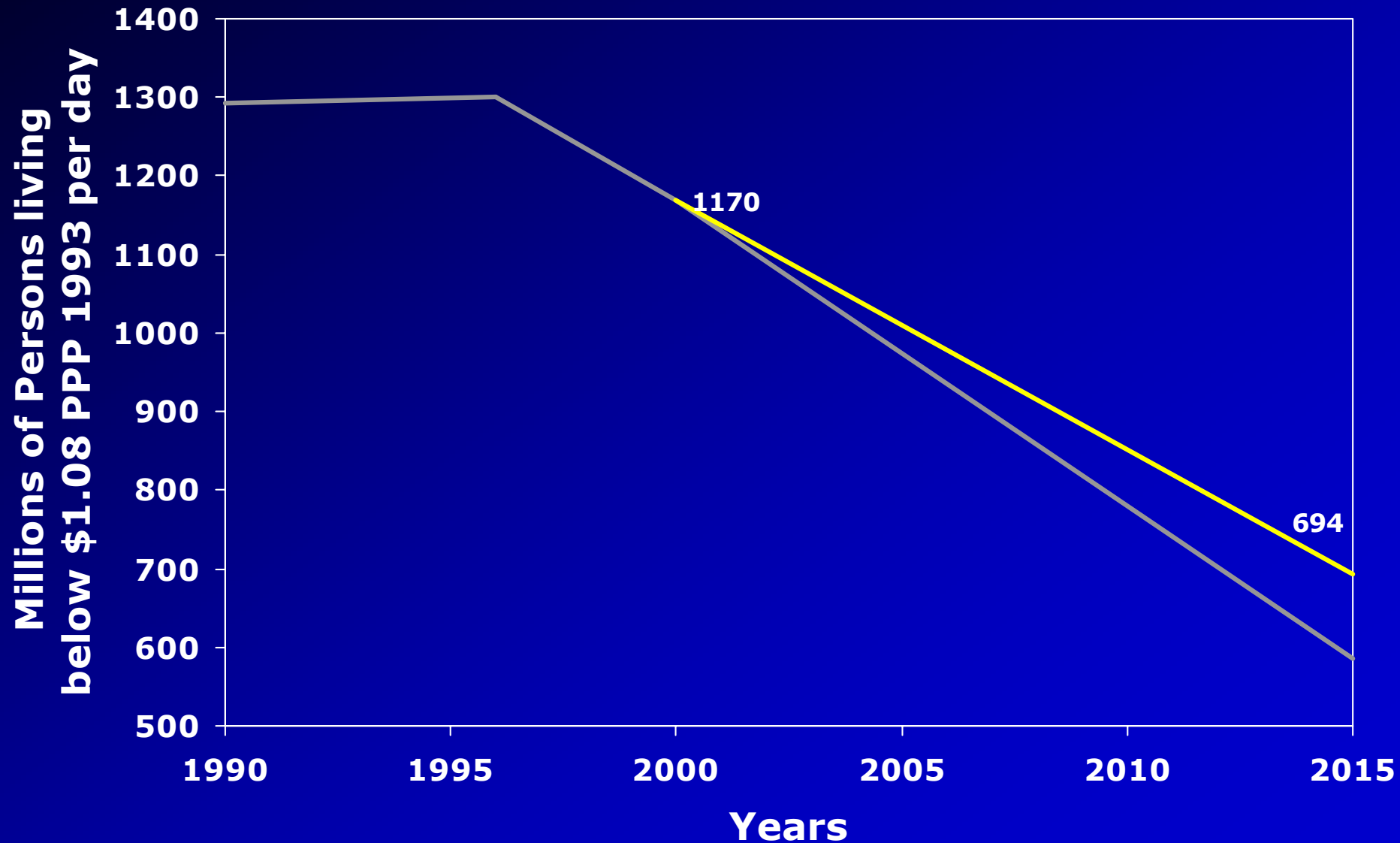
Halving Extreme Poverty by 2015

Halve the number of poor 2000-2015



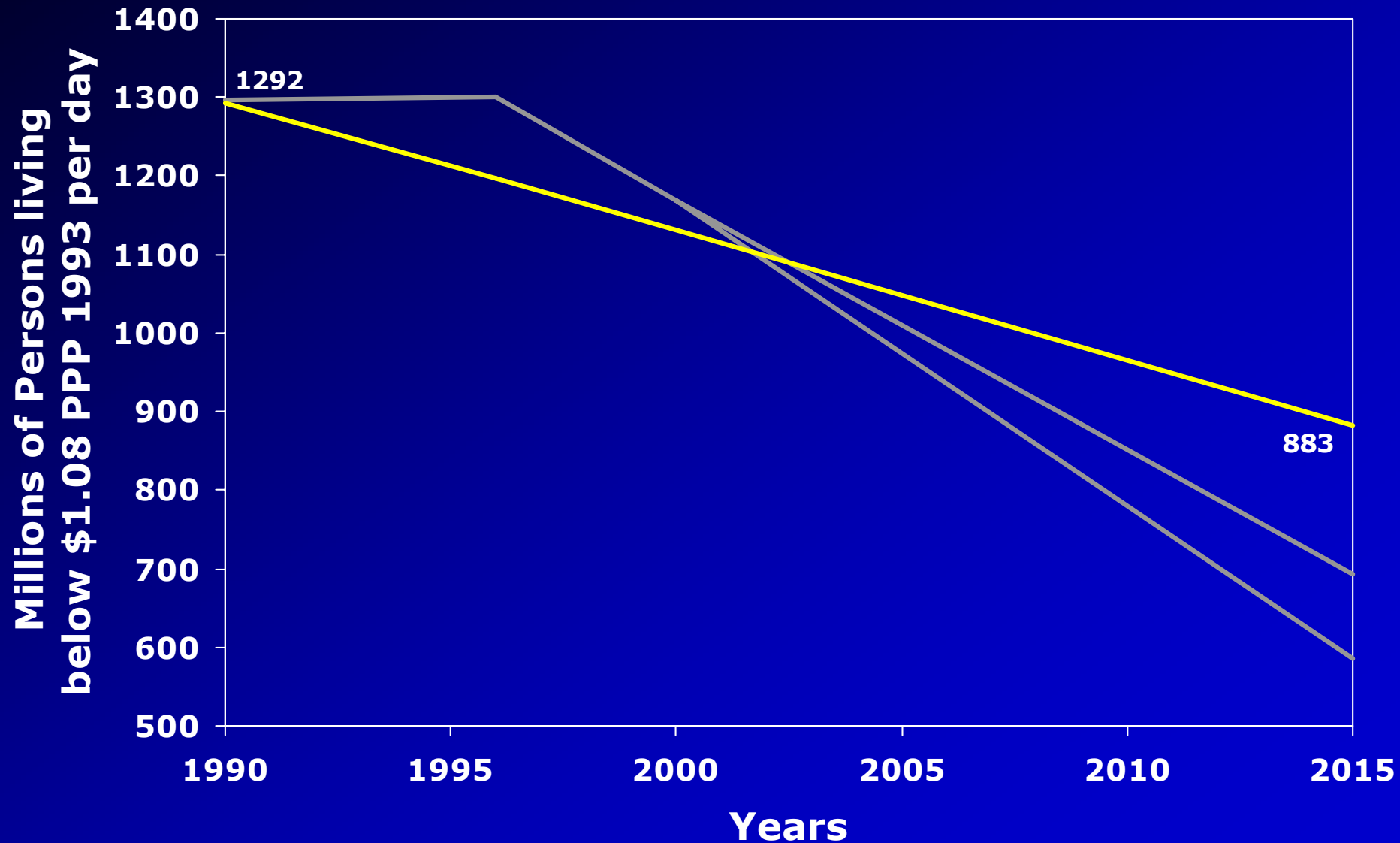
Halving Extreme Poverty by 2015

Halve the poors' proportion of world population 2000-2015



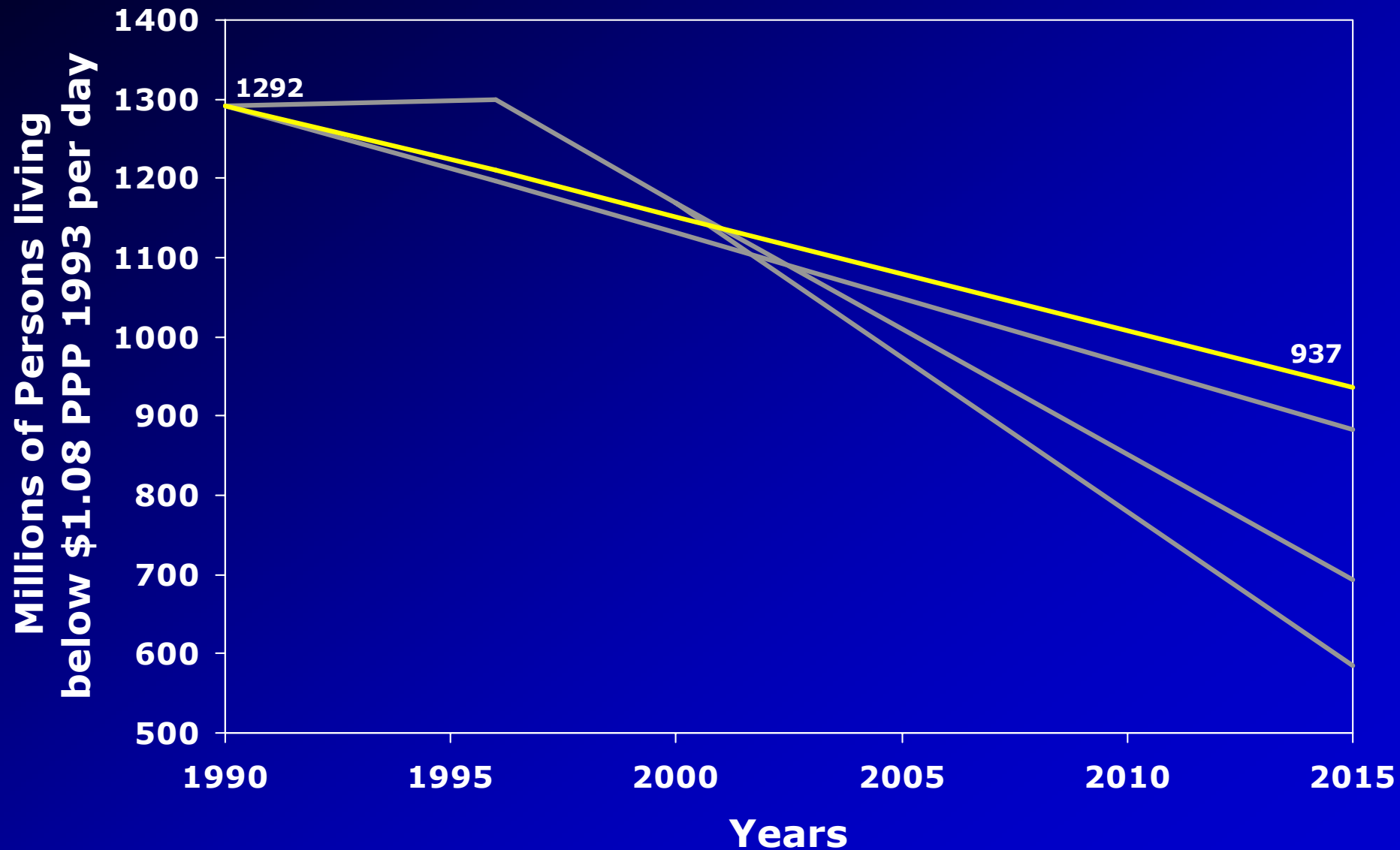
Halving Extreme Poverty by 2015

Halve the poors' proportion of world population 1990-2015



Halving Extreme Poverty by 2015

Halve the poors' proportion of population of developing countries 1990-2015



Halving Extreme Poverty by 2015

MDG-1 Compared to the Promise of the 1996 World Food Summit in Rome

